Raising the Force Protection Bar for Non-Combatants



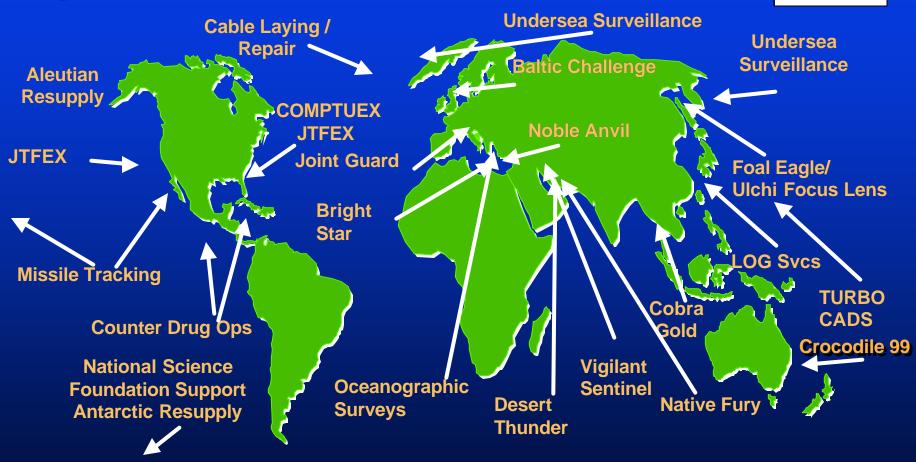
RADM Gordon S. Holder

Military Sealift Command
3 November 1999



MSC Global Support - 1999





COMSCPAC

COMSCLANT

COMSCEUR

COMSCCENT

COMSCFE



Deployment Preparation



Vulnerability assessments

- Self-checks (prior to every deployment)

- High-level checks (every three years)



Deployment Preparation (Continued)



Tailored intelligence summaries

- Joint Intelligence Center US TRANSCOM
- Naval Criminal Investigative Service
- Office of Naval Intelligence



Physical Equipment



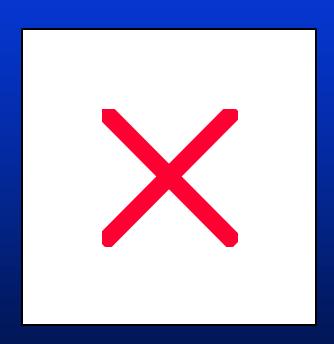
- Upgraded hull perimeter lighting
- Night vision devices
- High-intensity spotlights for FP detection & ID (also good for SAR)
- Flak jackets for shipboard security personnel
- Small arms for individual protection



Equipment Initiatives



CCTV & FLIR system



360-degree day/night perimeter surveillance

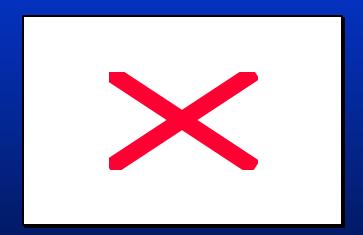


Equipment Initiatives (Continued)

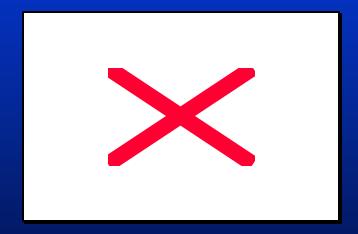


CCTV & FLIR system

Equipment being installed on two test ships



MV Margaret Chouest Diego Garcia shuttle



MV PFC Eugene Obregon Maritime Prepositioning



Mariner Training



Education/Awareness = best weapons

Boarding Threat types

Levels of force Communication

Search & handcuffing Bomb search

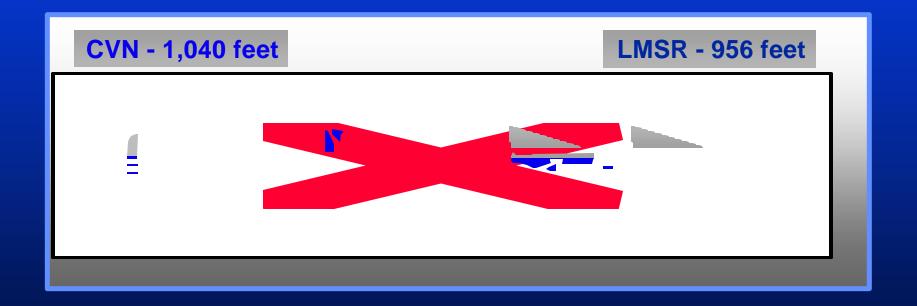
Non-lethal force Team leadership

Hostage situation management



LMSR / CVN Profiles







Final Thoughts



- Each Prepo ship = ~\$1.5 2 billion
- Coordination is essential
- Force Protection: not free no easy solution
- 95% of DOD warfighter needs travel by sea
- FP for non-combatants has to be high priority if resupply is important